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WE'RE FOR AMERICA! AMERICANS!



"I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the Mills of the United States to the Labor of America than to open up the Mills of the United States to the Labor of the world."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

We want no debased dollars any more than we want debased labor, and when men have given a full day's work to an American employer, we want that American employer to pay in dollars just as good as any dollars anywhere in the world, and worth one hundred cents every day and everywhere.—MCKINLEY at Canton, September 25th.

Mr. BRYAN says "The free-silver sentiment is growing every day." Just so; growing beautifully less.

Is our Whoopoorie friends can get any consolation out of the Registration in this city they are welcome to it.

THE reason that the ladies are so enthusiastic over BRYAN is because he is the bargain-counter candidate—he wants to make dollars down to 53 cents.

If the Democrats are no more certain of going to heaven than they are of carrying Illinois by any majority whatever, they should invest in asbestos overcoats at once.

ONE of the Editors of THE DOVER News kindly suggests that THE LEDGER man get some one else to do his "blowing." Thanks; but we didn't know you were out of a job. Being the most accomplished "blowhard" we know of, you may consider yourself engaged.

DESPITE the statement by certain Free-silverites that "silver was struck down by the crime of '73," and the further assertion that "no silver is now being coined by the Government," the report of the Director of the Mint for September makes a very healthy showing for silver. The total coinage for the month was \$5,915,363, of which \$2,754,165 was silver, and of the silver \$2,700,100 was in standard dollars! Wonder if some fellow will now rise up and call the Director of the Mint a campaign liar!

THE Washington Post says if we take the years since 1873, since silver was "demagogized" and the gold standard adopted, we will find that wages have not declined; that, on the other hand, wages have risen, decreasing, not increasing, the difficulty of obtaining a dollar. The general average of 1870 was \$1.39, and in 1891 \$1.68. And while wages have been going up the working day has been growing shorter, and the reduced cost of production has reduced the prices of nearly all the necessities of life. In fifty years the labor day has been shortened from fourteen to ten hours, the productive power of a day's work has been increased from 100 to 300 per cent. and wages have more than doubled.

## The Ledger's Leaflets—No. 18.

People who have been wondering what is the trouble with the condition of business and wages, whether in the city, the town or the country, may be interested in the following opinion of a distinguished citizen of the United States, one who has given much careful study to those subjects.

"It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open Mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the open and unrestricted labor of American workmen. The employment of our Mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessities and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican Party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a Tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the Government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate Protection to home labor and the home market."

Do you know who said this? If not, get Hon. Wm. McKinley's letter of acceptance and read it. If you cannot get it write to the Republican Committee of your county or state, or to the National Committee at Chicago for it, and read every line. There is no better explanation of all the important issues of the campaign. Then tell your neighbor about it and ask him to read it.

## MAKING SILVER DOLLARS.

OVER \$7,700,000 COINED BY THE  
MINTS LAST MONTH.

Courier-Journal.

The Courier-Journal has heretofore published statements concerning the amount of silver coined since the repeal of the Sherman Act in 1893, and especially during the present year. So deeply has a portion of the public become grounded in the belief that there is a conspiracy against silver and a determined effort to prevent its use as money, and that its coinage is impossible under present Administration, that these statements created surprise and provoked inquiries for full and exact information as to how such coinage could take place, and why, and to what extent it had been carried on. For the purpose of obtaining a definite and convincing statement on the subject, the Courier-Journal referred these inquiries through its Washington correspondent to Secretary Carlisle. His answer is as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1898."

"My Dear Sir: In response to the questions contained in the letter from Mr. Ford to you, and which you have referred to me, I have the honor to say that during the present year, that is, from January 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1898, standard silver dollars have been coined at the Mints of the United States to the amount of \$13,912,513. Since November 1st, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman Act, standard silver dollars have been coined in the United States to the amount of \$17,869,491, or more than twice as much as was coined during the whole period of our history prior to 1893."

"The coinage of standard silver dollar is going on every day at our Mints, and during the last month it amounted to \$2,700,100. About the same amount will be coined during the present month. The seigniorage, or gain, which has been added to the circulation on account of the coinage since November 1st, 1893, is about \$3,700,000, and the seigniorage, or

gain, in the coinage of last month was about \$900,000.

"The coinage is being done under authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the third section of the Act of July 14th, 1890, commonly called the Sherman Act, which provides:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

"This law is still in force, no part of the Act having been repealed except the clause which directed the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the purchase of silver bullion and issue Treasury notes in payment for it, and the coinage is being made from the bullion belonging to the Government purchased before the repeal of that clause. The silver dollars coined, other than the seigniorage, are held in the Treasury under the law for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion, and since August 1st, 1893, these notes have been redeemed in silver to the amount of \$31,126,723, and the notes have been retired and cancelled, the silver dollars taking their place in the circulation. Prior to August, 1893, none of these notes had been redeemed in silver or retired. Very truly yours,

J. G. CARLISLE."

TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY  
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Reports from Minnesota indicate the state is safe for Sound Money.

Reports of the registration from many points in the state show large Republican gains.

Typical Bros. at Washington are selling 30 pounds granulated sugar for \$1, and 6 pounds Arbuckle's coffee for \$1.15.

Hon. W. G. Dearing of Flemingsburg will speak for McKinley and Sound Money at Sardis on Saturday, October 17th.

Congressman Evans sends word to Washington that he is certain of his own election, and is now devoting his entire time to McKinley.

## THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

Free Silver Would Help the Farmer by

Reducing the Weight of His Debt.

Farmer—I reckon this free silver's about the best friend of us farmers that's come our way since the war. Allowin' Bryan's elected right this year, I calculate I'll be worth nearly \$2,000 more next year than now.

Farmer's Wife—Nonsense, Harvel! I don't believe silver's going to make folks rich. One'll have to work for a living if Bryan's elected just as hard as if he isn't.

F—I don't deny but what your head's level there, Jane. Some folks will have to work harder, but it won't be us farmers. We'll come out on top with free silver. That's sure's shootin'.

F. W.—What crazy notion's in your head now, anyhow? D'you think farmers are smart enough to make laws that'll take money out of other folks' pockets and put it into theirs?

F—Praps not, but they're going to try. I s'pose you don't see how free silver'll help us, but I do.

F. W.—If you'll take my advice you'll not bother yourself to death tryin' to get rich by free silver. I'll warrant it won't work as you calculate.

F—I'll tell you one way it'll help me, Jane. You know that if we get free coinage we will have silver dollars worth 'bout 50 cents—same's Mexican dollars now.

F. W.—I thought Bryan said that silver'd be worth just as much as gold when we get free silver.

F—Yes, that's what he says in the ear o' his head, but he don't know the mill hands and savings banks folks too much. But he don't talk that way out here, because he knows that ain't what we're after. We want cheap money, so's our price of wheat, corn and pork'll be twice as high, same as in Mexico.

F. W.—Supp'ry they are? Wouldn't you have to pay twice as much for clothes and groceries and everything else you'd have to buy? If you got two dollars instead of one dollar, you'd have to spend two dollars instead of one dollar. It'd be as broad as it is long. If that's the way silver's going to make you rich, you'll never get rich.

F—But I wouldn't have to spend two dollars for every dollar I spend now. You know, we have at least two hired men the whole year, and three to five more from April to November, besides the hired girl for most of the year. Do you reckon I'm going to raise their pay when we get free silver?

F. W.—I s'pose so. Why shouldn't you?

F—Just because I wouldn't have to. Praps after a year or so I'd get 'em two or three dollars more a month, but nothing like double what they're getting now. We want cheap money, same's \$500 and \$1,000 in wages—not quite so much on John and Dave, because they board with us, and of course the price of some of the things they eat would go up, but I'd save 'bout half on my day hands who live and board at home. That's how I figure it, and it's 'cording to the opinion of Gov. Boies and other big silver people. They say farm wages is too high for profits and that silver'll bring 'em down.

F. W.—I s'pose that's why you're for free silver, Harve Grimes; want to cheat your poor hired hands out of half their wages, men who now can hardly keep their families out of the poorhouse! I thought it was them Wall street shysters and goldbugs you were after with your free silver stick and that you're trying square accounts with them rich fellers, but it seems—

F—Hold up there, Jane! Free silver's going to save us 'bout \$1,000 on what I still owe that \$4,000 mortgage. Who d'you think'll lose that? F. W.—I don't care who'd lose it. That's right to cheat anybody, but I wouldn't say a word so long's it's somebody who could afford to lose it, but when it comes to cheating your poor neighbors it's time to put a stop to it. I don't care if you never get another farm paid for. I guess we won't starve on this old farm. I'm going to tell John and Dave and all the others just how free silver will hurt them, and I'll get them all to vote against Bryan. The idea of such farmers as you trying to cheat Bryan is just the way you'd cheat your hired men. I'm ashamed of you, I am!

Design for a Bryan Dollar.

As long as there are 7,000 Democrats who have not bowed the knee to the false gods of Populism, the only sound money paper now printed in Mayville, cheerfully tenders this column for use of the old-time Jeffersonian Democrats.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.



As long as there are 7,000 Democrats who have not bowed the knee to the false gods of Populism, the only sound money paper now printed in Mayville, cheerfully tenders this column for use of the old-time Jeffersonian Democrats.

The former Democratic paper of this city [having joined the Populist party, The Lenoir, the only sound money paper now printed in Mayville, cheerfully tenders this column for use of the old-time Jeffersonian Democrats.]

## National Democratic Appointments.

Speakers have been assigned as follows by the State Campaign Committee of the National Democratic party:

SENATOR WILLIAM LINDSAY.  
Ashland—Wednesday, October 28th.  
Mt. Sterling—Saturday, October 31st.

ROD WINGHAMSTER.  
Winchester—October 10th.

E. B. WILHOIT.  
Owingsville—October 13th.  
Shannon—October 15th.  
Flemingsburg—October 17th.  
Mayville—October 20th.  
Flemingsburg—October 21st.

A foul breath is one of the greatest afflictions that a man or woman can have—an affliction not only to themselves, but to those with whom they come in contact. A foul breath is a great disfigurement of affection. It would probably be more so if people only realized what bad breath means. Bad breath is one of the symptoms of consumption. Some of the other symptoms are sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick and inflamed head, distaste, heartburn and distress after eating. These things mean indigestion. They lead to dyspepsia and worse things. They all start with consumption, and consumption is incurable because it can be cured—cured easily, quickly and permanently by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They give to nature just the little help that she needs. There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, heartburn, or any of the rest of the nightmarish breeding brood, that these little "Pellets" will not cure.

Send 1 cent in nearest stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 108 page common sense medical advice, illustrated.

## BISMARCK'S ADVICE.

Is It Unprecedented and Can It Be Afforded

to Be Paid for by the People?

Mr. Bryan appears to set great store by the letter which Gov. Culberson, of Texas, has received from Prince Bismarck. The receipt of this letter is taken by Mr. Bryan in his recent speeches to favor the free coinage of silver by the United States. The devotion of Chancellor Bismarck to the cause of silver may be seen in the following historical fact, which appears to have escaped general notice:

Under his guidance as chancellor of the empire and minister of commerce for Prussia the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 marks (over \$275,000,000) in silver was demonetized between the years 1874 and 1881, and over \$160,000,000 worth of the bullion into which these were melted by 1875. In that year, finding that the price of silver was becoming demoralized, so that his remaining \$100,000,000 was depreciating as the silver market fell, a decree issued in May, 1879. These points were frankly stated by his delegation to the international monetary conference of 1881, when Germany likewise offered to suspend sales for a time in order that the price might not be further depressed. With these assurances before the monetary power and with the decree of 1879 still in force, Bismarck saw an opportunity of dumping some German silver on the market and proceeded to do so. In 1885 the Egyptian government decided to change its coinage and invited bids for contracts to coin its silver. The German government secured the contract to make the coin and incidentally furnished \$1,100,000 of silver bullion to Egypt. The matter was never mentioned in the German press. Reference to it will be found, however, in the London Economist of December 4, 1886, which saw in it a proof of Bismarck's lack of faith in silver.

With all his faults, Bismarck is a shrewd patriot. To help the German statesman who was willing to be treacherous in every American pig, and to protect the German farmer he smelled bugs on every American dollar. He was willing to-day to spend \$107,000,000 worth of silver whose value is declining. If the United States could be induced to follow the example of Germany and give Germany a chance to do some more unloading, where is the harm, from the ex-chancellor's point of view, in writing a letter of not entirely disinterested advice?

## Which Way?

In communities where wage-workers predominate Mr. Bryan continues to deny any intention of cheapening the dollar. He knows and they know that this would mean disinclination by one-half the purchasing power of wages and reducing by one-half the value of all savings, insurance and property. And so he pretends that free coinage will increase by nearly one-half the price of silver and make a silver dollar worth twice as much as a gold dollar.

But in the west and in farming communities Mr. Bryan waxes eloquent on the need of a cheaper dollar to increase the price of farm products and enable the farmer to pay \$100 of debt with \$51 in silver. Leading silver advocates at the west have repudiated Mr. Bryan's price for cotton, hearing only that free coinage will increase the price of silver to \$1.29. They say flatly that such dollars would be as bad as gold. What they want is a dollar worth only 51 cents.

## The Money Power Analyzed.

An illuminating glimpse into the constituents of the money power is afforded by an analysis of the depositors in a savings bank of Dubuque, Ia., which has 7,614 accounts, representing \$1,000,000. These are persons so classified as follows: Mechanics and laborers, 1,500; farmers, 1,500; teachers and professional men, 630; administrators and executives, 600; capitalists, 51. Still another glimpse is furnished in this statement by an exceptionally well informed man of Franklin county, Mass., a county composed almost entirely of small farming towns, in a recent address as to the "pluto-crats" of that region who have loaned money on western mortgages: "From data that I have obtained I believe that not less than \$3,000,000 of Franklin county money is now invested in western farm mortgages and that two-thirds of this belongs to farmers now in active life."

## Andrew Jackson vs. W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan says a cheaper dollar would be better for the working classes, but Andrew Jackson said in his last message: Engaged from day to day in their usual toil, they do not perceive that although their wages are nominally the same or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of prices. In a currency, which, as it appears to make money abundant, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. It is not until the prices of the necessities of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages that they realize the evil."

## What Do You See With Dollars?

Some of the things that you get as little or as much as possible for your dollars? What good will it do you to take in twice as many dollars as you other people if other people are to take twice as many dollars from you? There are two sides to the cheap dollar.



Printery does the best work in  
Northeastern Kentucky.

